

In the claims:

1. (Currently amended) A method for producing a magnetically excitable core (24) having a core winding (40) for an electrical machine, by which in a method step (S1), the core (24), having a substantially parallelepiped shape (20) with slots (32) extending parallel on one side, is furnished, into whose slots (32), in a method step (S2), the core winding (40) is inserted by its winding sides (36), and then in a method step (S3), the core (24) together with the core winding (40) is reshaped into a cylindrical ring shape (52) with radially inward-oriented slots (32), characterized in that ~~the core winding (40) is wound with at least one winding overhang (15), and at least one winding overhang (115) has an overhanging winding side (36), which before an insertion of the winding in the slots (32) is lifted from a plane formed by non-overhanging winding sides (36)~~ In each case all the winding sides (36) that are inserted into each slot (32) are pressed into a slot shape (119) in a tool (44) and reshaped before being inserted into the slot (32).

2. (Original) The method of claim 1, characterized in that the core (22) is fabricated in such a way that on each of its ends (61) to be joined together, there is one half-tooth (88) each in the circumferential direction.

3. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1, characterized in that the winding sides (36) of the core winding (40) are pressed into a slot shape (119), which corresponds to a cross-sectional shape of the slots (32) of the core (24).

4. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1, characterized in that the winding sides (36) of the core winding (40) are pressed into a slot shape (119), which corresponds to a cross-sectional shape of the slots (32) of the core (24), minus at least a fraction of a thickness (d_{iso}) of an insulating layer (123).

5. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1, characterized in that the core winding (40) is wound with at least one winding overhang (115).

6. (Previously presented) The method of claim 5, characterized in that a spacing (d_2) of the overhanging winding side (36) from an adjacent, non-overhanging winding side (36) is wound larger than a spacing (d_1) between two slots (32).

7. (Original) The method of claim 6, characterized in that by the pressing of the winding sides (36) into the slot shape (119), the at least one overhanging winding side (36) is permanently lifted out of a plane formed by the non-overhanging winding sides (36).

8. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1, characterized in that the core winding (40) is embodied as a two-layer loop winding.

9. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1, characterized in that the core (24), before the core winding (40) is inserted into the slots (32), is bent over its core spine (89) in such a way that slot openings (72) for insertion of the winding sides (36) are widened.

10. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1, characterized in that the core winding (40) is embodied as a simple, single-layer loop winding.

11. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1, characterized in that the winding overhang (115) is inserted into the at least one slot (32) before the conclusion of the bending of the core (24) into the cylindrical ring shape (52).

12. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1, characterized in that after the bending of the core (24) into the cylindrical ring shape (52), the ends (61) are materially joined together.

Claims 13-19 cancelled.

20. (New) A method for producing a magnetically excitable core (24) having a core winding (40) for an electrical machine, by which in a method step (S1), the core (24), having a substantially parallelepiped shape (20) with slots (32) extending parallel on one side, is furnished, into whose slots (32), in a method step (S2), the core winding (40) is inserted by its winding sides (36), and then in a method step (S3), the core (24) together with the core winding (40) is reshaped into a cylindrical ring shape (52) with radially inward-oriented slots (32), characterized in that the core winding (40) is wound with at least one winding overhang (15), and at least one winding overhang (115) has an overhanging winding side (36), which before an insertion of the winding in the slots (32) is lifted from a plane formed by non-overhanging winding sides (36).